

DIDSBURY PIONEER

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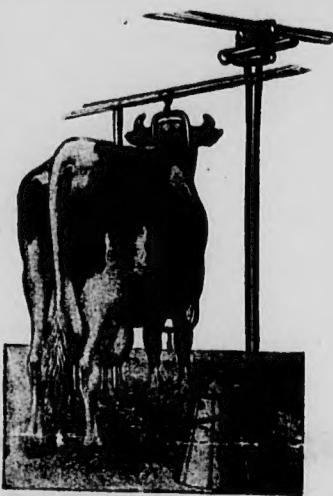
No. 24

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AGENTS -o- DIDSBURY

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DIDSBURY, -o- ALTA.

Atkins Elected

By 146 MAJORITY.

Following are the returns from the whole of the Didsbury constituency of the election held last week.

	Atkins (Lib.)	Tolson (Con.)
Harmattan	14	32
Westward Ho	20	19
Bergen	22	11
Elkton	23	14
Dog Pound	30	35
Didsbury West	186	65
Didsbury East	89	32
Neapolis	26	12
Berlin	32	11
Sunnyslope	23	48
Rollis	29	15
Three Hills	52	46
Callaghan's	14	21
Sarcee Butte	43	7
Orkney	32	2
Gamble	43	47
Swallow	53	51
Stern	20	26
Goberts	13	37
Bancroft	17	25
Siebertville	13	6
Lucas	14	3
Carstairs	119	57
Waterloo	37	7
Robertson	25	13
Sunnyslope School	28	2
Banner	10	9
Greenwood	7	0
Tany Bryn	19	9
Hawkeye	17	12
Davis	31	20
Acme	47	121
Granger	14	65
Carbon	66	103
Horseshoe Gorge	14	9
Newcastle	46	106
Drumheller	101	146
Soldiers and Nurses in camp	1	5

Total.....1394 1244

Majority for H. B. Atkins 146.

The last election in 1913 gave Lieut. Stauffer (Lib.) 293 majority.

Hospital Petition Laid Over

The Council met again on Monday night to take up the hospital petition. As the petition was not signed by enough ratepayers, a large number of the signatures being those persons who have no vote on money matters, and so far as the Council could learn there was no assurance of any kind that the other Municipalities would come in, the matter was again laid over. The Secretary was instructed to write the other Municipalities to get their position on the question because it was felt that if Didsbury had to carry it alone it would be too expensive.

Conscription The Big Issue

Sir Robert Borden, premier, has been trying to form a coalition government with the Liberal party but because of Sir Wilfred Laurier's opposition, through pressure from Quebec, he has been unable to do so as yet. Sir Robert has the support of such outstanding men as our own member for the Red Deer constituency, Dr. M. Clark, and N. W. Rowell, leader of the opposition in Ontario, and others.

The conscription bill was introduced in parliament on Monday. The bill provides for the raising of 100,000 men who are absolutely needed to support those at the front. They will be divided into ten groups, the first beginning with unmarried men from 20 to 23 years of age.

The only class of physically fit men exempt, apart from those in other branches of the service, are clergymen and members of religious sects such as Mennonites and Doukhobors who settled in this country under a pledge that they would not be asked to serve. Any man who refuses to respond to the call of his class will be treated as a deserter and dealt with accordingly.

Rosebud Items

Everyone around here is in the field. Men that get a crop this year will make good, as part of North Dakota and all southern Saskatchewan is too dry to be ploughed. Our rain may have been a blessing.

Murley Shantz had the misfortune to overheat a horse last Friday morning, then let it drink too much. It is feared that the horse is ruined for all time. This vicinity was well represented in Didsbury on election day. We trust they cast their votes for the right man.

Clifford, Harold and Lottie Ault and Clarence Sherk were dinner guests at the Weigand home last Sunday.

Several of the Rosebud matrons have been busy of late, sewing for the Red Cross.

Arden Deadrick and Mona Wilson took supper at the James Eubank home last Sunday evening.

That the potatoes are rotting in the ground is a mistake unless they are in very low ground.

Mrs. Biner was a guest at the Gochee home recently.

Westerdale News

Mr. Laurence Gilmore has invested in an auto.

Mrs. R. B. Wilson and Miss J. M. Meeker spent the week end at Cochrane visiting at Mr. W. King's.

Mrs. R. W. Honey is visiting at the home of Hugh Ross.

Mrs. Chas. Foss visited at the home of R. M. Warren on Saturday last.

Quite a number of our Westerdale ladies availed themselves of the privilege of voting, Thursday.

Ernie Brown has returned from England.

AROUND THE TOWN

Miss E. McKenzie of Calgary is visiting at the home of Mrs. J. Ragan, west of town.

Mrs. C. Deadrick and Mrs. E. E. Wilson will have charge of the Red Cross tea rooms on Friday.

Mr. J. Ruby received a telegram on Wednesday stating that his son Lloyd had received a scalp wound at the front and is now in the Boulange hospital, France.

Mr. J. V. Berscht left on Sunday to attend Grand Lodge of the C. O. F. and also to visit friends in Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. U. G. Deweese and family, of Rodenville, were in town on Wednesday and will visit with Mr. and Mrs. Otto Kline for a few days.

A sale of bedding plants and cut flowers will be held by the Red Cross Society at their rooms on Friday. This will be a good chance to secure some garden plants and you will also be helping along a good cause.

(Continued on last page)

New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged... \$2,770.90
Town collections, P. R. Reed 19 50
\$2,790.40

Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged....\$ 512.45

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged....\$ 435.75

BUSINESS LOCALS

50 A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

No advertisement taken for less than 25c.

FOUND—Lady's small fancy work bag. Apply at Pioneer office.

FOR SALE—For a limited time we are giving 3 packages of Cigarettes for 20c. A choice of five varieties. N. T. Purcell.

CABBAGE PLANTS—Cabbage plants for sale next week. H. McCole.

WANTED—Eggs. We will pay the highest cash price. A. A. Ferrin, egg dealer, Didsbury.

HOUSE TO TRADE

Four lots (100 foot frontage) with large house two storeys, 13 rooms, steam heated, water system with bath, good well. Free of all encumbrances. Will trade for farm property. Apply Mrs. J. SEES, Drumheller.

UNION BANK

OF CANADA

**Keep The Family
Savings in a
Joint Account**

in the names of two or more members—Husband and Wife, Brother and Sister, or Father and Son.

It is an all-round convenience, as either can deposit or withdraw money, and in case of death the balance goes to the survivor without any formalities, forming an immediate source of ready money.

DIDSBURY BRANCH
T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—J. B. Wilson, Mgr.

BIRTHS

ANDERSON—On Sunday, June 10th, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. R. Anderson, Nanton, Alta., a daughter (Mr. Anderson was a former principal of the Didsbury schools.)

NEWTON—On Friday, June 8th, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Newton, a daughter.

Mr. W. P. Secrest of West Summerland, B.C., was in town last week on business and was visiting with Mr. John Metzgar and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Wilson and family while here.

Stop--Read!

I will take your milk or cream fifty-two weeks in the year and will give you in exchange the best service, highest prices, accurate tests and prompt returns. What more do you want? An enquiry costs nothing. Call and see me, or Phone 23, before consigning your shipments.

CLOVERHILL CREAMERY

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA.

R. LeBlanc, Proprietor.

WORK OF IMPERIAL CONFERENCE STRENGTHENS BONDS OF EMPIRE

RECOGNITION OF SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS

Readjustment of Constitutional Relations of Component Parts
Of the Empire may be Considered at a Special Conference
To be Held Immediately After the War

The colonial secretary, Right Hon. Walter Hume Long, has issued a statement respecting the work of the imperial war conference, together with some of the resolutions adopted by the conference. It states that some of the matters are of the most confidential character and that the publication of the resolutions and the debates upon them will probably be impossible until after the war.

However, decision was unanimous in the respect to the resolutions which are now publishable. On no occasion was it necessary to divide or to withdraw a motion because an agreement could not be reached.

The conference welcomed the increase in the number of trade commissioners and recommends that the governments concerned co-operate, especially for the promotion of inter-imperial trade.

It records the view that the 1907 imperial conference resolution be modified so as to permit the full representation of India in all future imperial conferences, and that the assent thereto of the various governments be obtained.

It prays that the king constitute by royal charter an imperial graves commission on the lines proposed by the Prince of Wales to the prime minister. The conference records its deepest appreciation of the French government's generosity in allotting in perpetuity the land where our men are buried, and it urges that similar arrangements be made in the peace terms with all the allies, enemy and neutral governments, in Gallipoli, Mesopotamia, Africa and elsewhere.

The conference expresses the opinion that a readjustment of the important and intricate subject as to constitutional relations of the component parts of the Empire is to be dealt with during the war, and should be discussed at a special imperial conference to be held immediately after the war. The conference records further that such readjustment, while thoroughly preserving all existing powers of self-government and complete control of domestic affairs should be based upon a full recognition of the dominions as autonomous nations of an imperial commonwealth and of India as an important portion thereof, should recognize the right of the dominions and India to a voice in foreign policy and foreign relations and should provide effective arrangements for continuous consultation on all important matters of common imperial interest and for such concerted action founded on that consultation as the several governments shall determine.

The conference recognizes the importance of securing uniformity of Empire policy and action in regard to naturalization and commends the proposals submitted to the overseas governments by the home office. It recommends that there be no delay in taking steps for the establishment in London of an imperial mineral resource bureau, on which the whole Empire shall be represented, whose duties shall include advising how its mineral resources may be developed and made available to meet the Empire's metal requirements.

In view of the experience of the war the conference draws attention to the importance of developing adequately the capacity for production of naval and military material, munitions and supplies in all important parts of the Empire, including the countries bordering on the Pacific and Indian oceans, where no such facilities at present exist. It affirms the importance of close co-operation between India, the dominions and the United Kingdom, with this object in view.

The conference urges that the present system of double income taxation within the Empire be taken in hand immediately after the war, and the law so amended as to remedy the present unsatisfactory position.

In view of the war experience the conference recommends, for the safety of the Empire and the necessary development of its component parts, prompt attentive consideration and concerted action in regard, first, to the production of adequate food supply and arrangements for its transportation when and where required under any conditions that reasonably may be anticipated; secondly, to the control of natural resources available within the Empire, and especially those of an essential character for national purposes, whether in peace or war; thirdly, to the economical utilization of such natural resources through manufacturing processes, carried on within the Empire; and recommends that the governments concerned consider the enactment of legislation in this direction.

Necessity is the mother of some inventions, but the majority of them are orphans.

People and Government

When the German People Know
Who Is to Blame for
the War

It is doubtless true, as the German newspapers say, that the German people feel themselves one with their government. A government that controls all the news sources is able to control ideas to a very large extent. There probably are few Germans today who do not believe that the war was forced on them, against the earnest wishes of the government, and that the government stands between them and conquest by a horde of enemies.

One of these days the people are going to learn of the frantic efforts made by the rest of the world to substitute arbitration for war in the closing days of July, 1914; of the readiness of Serbia to meet almost impossible Austrian demands; of the refusal of Austria to consent and the refusal of Germany to bring pressure to bear on her ally.

When the real facts are understood it will be strange if an accounting is not called for by the people who have had to bear the brunt of this war against those who brought it on.—From the Kansas City Star.

Why Americans

Enlist So Slowly

They Want Lots Cast and Then
They'll Take Their Chances
as Indicated

Annesley Burrows writes as follows in the Detroit Free Press:

That million of volunteers who were to spring to arms over night, according to the promise of anti-preparedness congressmen, have not yet sprung. In fact the United States has not as yet produced as many military volunteers as Canada produced during the first weeks of the war.

Excluding the French Canadians, who have not responded to the call, Canada has only a few more than 5,000,000 of people, while the United States has about 20 times that number. Within two weeks after the call for volunteers, Canada had 32,000 men under arms, and more coming. On the same basis, had Canada been a nation of 100,000,000 it would have produced in the same period 740,000 volunteers. Since the war began, Canada with her 5,000,000 of available population, has enlisted 400,000 volunteers and at the same rate, had she possessed 100,000,000 population, would have produced 8,000,000 of volunteers.

Nobody has yet suggested that 8,000,000 Americans will volunteer or be asked to volunteer for military service. But, on the other hand nobody would venture to suggest that the young men of the United States are less courageous than the young men of Canada.

The fact simply is that the young men of the United States are more progressive than the young men of Canada. The Canadians stuck to the old fashioned idea of volunteering. They persisted in the belief that the state has no right to call on its young men to sacrifice life and fortune for the benefit of the whole nation. In their opinion, it was the duty of the state to beg this favor of its people and they thought the people retained the privilege of ascending when they felt like it, or of telling the state to go hang if they did not choose to come to its aid. In a word, it never occurred to the Canadians to raise an army by any other means than the volunteer method.

There are many American boys who share the Canadian view, and while these are not enlisted over night, by the million, as some congressmen so confidently predicted, they are nevertheless enlisting in considerable numbers. But the majority of our youth have learned much since 1914, and look at the matter of military service from a new angle. They are quite willing to serve their country, but they do not see why certain ones should spring to arms while a lot of others who owe the same duty remain at home and make high wages or great profits out of the war in which the volunteers make nothing but on the contrary lose legs, blood, and health.

It is plain to them that the only fair way in which the selection of soldiers can be made is by the drawing of lots. They are perfectly willing to take chances. If they draw a job in a munition factory, or a chair in an office, they will perform their duty to the country in that capacity, and if they draw a billet with a regiment of infantry, or a battery of artillery, they will go to France, or elsewhere, and acquit themselves as Americans should.

French Praise for Canada

The Echo de Paris contains a detailed account of the part played by Canada in the war. The paper says in part:

"Every week brings us news of the unvarying generosity of the Canadians, who never cease to offer invaluable assistance in money and lives. Moreover, although everywhere else Germans are traitors to the entry of their adoption German-Canadians give proof of their loyalty and do their whole duty just like the other inhabitants of Canada.

ALL OF EUROPE IS FRIGHTENED BY DARK SPECTRE OF FAMINE

UNENVIABLE POSITION OF ENEMY COUNTRIES

The Whole Continent is Aroused to Realization that Starvation
May Intervene Before a Military Decision Can Be Possibly
Reached by the Combatants

The Heartless Huns

Will Germans Drive the Helpless
Belgians Against Allied Guns?

General von Bissing, the German Governor of Belgium who has passed from this earthly sphere, was an excellent specimen of the military brute developed by the Prussian system. An American newspaper correspondent, Fred C. Walcott, in an address in Minneapolis gave an illustrative account of an interview with von Bissing. He said, according to the Minneapolis Journal:

"I asked the German Governor of Belgium, General von Bissing, what they would do if the British and French withdrew their support of the Belgians and French who are within the German lines. He said preparations had been made for taking the skilled workmen to Germany to release Germans for war service, and the others of both sexes who were healthy would be shipped to Mesopotamia where they would irrigate that country, and make it ready for the German colonists to come. The others, he said, old and young and weak, would be herded together and, with a firing squad behind them, driven against the British and French guns to be passed through and cared for by those who were really responsible for their care. Belgium would then be peopled with Germans, and the question of Belgian liberty would be settled forever."

This interview took place some months ago—before the capture of Bagdad by the British, which spoiled part of von Bissing's ideal. But another part, the deportation of skilled workmen to Germany has been carried out to some extent, and perhaps yet we shall see an attempt made to execute the last part, namely, the driving of the weakest of the Belgian population in front of the British guns.

Of course von Bissing was no worse than the whole German general staff. He was merely frank. The rest of them would carry out such a program with perfect cheerfulness.—Ottawa Journal-Press.

Much Good Steel On Verdun Field

Salvaging Steel From the Famous
Battlefield Will Be Profitable
Work

Millions of shells from German and French guns of various calibres have left the battlefield of Verdun holding a veritable mine of ready refined steel. So great is the store of scrap metal that the steel industry is ignoring the advantage of trying to take the blood-soaked area of France's supreme resistance, when the war is over, to redeem the fragments.

Military reports on many days calculated that a million or more projectiles had fallen into the area in twenty-four hours. The steel trade, however, prefers to estimate that Verdun was hammered at the moderate rate of a million a week.

A total weight of 1,350,000 tons is believed to await profitable redemption from the area of the fortress. At the present price of scrap steel, \$17.50 a ton, the deposit is worth \$23,625,000.

Bare Shelves

Food Shortage Will Not Be Relieved
in 1917

The worldwide shortage of food, is not likely to end with 1917. Reserve stocks are depleted. No matter what efforts are put forth now, there will be no accumulation of reserves by next autumn. We shall enter 1918 with bare shelves, and, even if the war ends with the present summer, general unsettlement and delay in restoring to civil employment men now engaged in war will probably cause world production next year to fall below the normal.

It is imperative, therefore, that in this country our plans for increased production should not be limited to the present. We have, indeed, been too slow in appreciating the condition by which we are faced to render possible such increase in production this year as should have been provided for. It is not early now to plan for next season. While doing everything possible to recover lost ground in 1917, let us not forget the necessities of 1918. More production this year and still more production next year should be the motto ever in mind.—From the Toronto Globe.

"The Smiths had a big blow-out the other night."

"Was it their daughter's birthday celebration?"

"No. It was their automobile tires."

All Europe has become paucely about food, says a special London report.

Germany is most scared among the combatants, but Spain and the Scandinavian countries are only less agitated. The whole continent has suddenly been aroused to the realization that starvation is possible long before a military decision can be reached.

The government-inspired German press is holding out assurances that "England is on the verge of starvation and is certain to collapse for want of food in a few weeks, regardless of military conditions. The German general staff is issuing the most preposterous misstatements regarding the military situation to convince the people that military conditions are of secondary importance.

In both regards the German government is misleading the people. Britain faces the necessity of holding out until the new crop is harvested. After which she will get a long respite because the interned German ships and new ships will become the dominant factor in the transport situation.

Nevertheless Great Britain is getting a much needed scare about the food situation. Great Britain and France are moving heaven and earth to show such a military preponderance as will overcome German confidence based on the success of the submarine campaign.

Spain and Scandinavia confront a black prospect because their economic resources are less able to cope with the conditions, and the United States must henceforth co-operate with the Allies, depriving the neutral countries of supplies so that Great Britain and France can be fed first.

Parisians have begun to get meatless dinners under a government order forbidding beef, pork, lamb, poultry, game, and similar dishes at the evening meal except on Sundays and holidays. Fish is so scarce and high that nearly everybody is a vegetarian now.

Eggs in various stages were consumed in great quantities, but the indications are that their sale will be restricted, as they are needed for wounded soldiers, children and aged people. Besides, there is great shortage of them.

The midday meal is the only one at which meats may be served. The French seldom have anything but coffee and bread for breakfast.

Despite the short notice of meatless dinners, the chefs of the leading restaurants had prepared various tempting dishes made of disguised vegetables. The Italian restaurants had big crowds for macaroni and other filling dishes, and Brunier's—celebrated fish place—was turning people away at 7 o'clock.

More and more the war councils in session at Washington are crystallizing into a monumental campaign to feed the Allies. Finance and shipping problems are coming to be considered comparatively collateral, though of course, vital.

It is taken for granted that it will be the policy of the Allies, after America has made her preliminary contribution to her fighting sister nations in men, money, food and shipping, to entrust the United States with control of certain phases of the war. That food will be one of the problems left entirely in American hands is believed certain.

This will mean that one man, or small group of men, will be named by President Wilson to dominate the production and distribution of all food in the United States.

It is deemed probable that this step will involve the formation of an inter-Ally Food Commission, comprising a director-general for each nation.

The Austrian Emperor's Prayer

Austria made this war, and urged on by Germany, insisted upon having it. A few years earlier she seized Bosnia and Herzegovina, regardless of the risks of causing a great war at that time. In 1912 she sought to induce Italy to support her in war, but Italy refused. In 1914 she set out to overthrow and absorb Serbia, knowing that her action would bring on this great war, unless Europe, for a second time, looked on and allowed her to make conquest as she wished. Yet the Emperor now, in his prayer while his words are reverent enough, lies to Heaven by asserting that he and his people have fought only in self-defence.—Toronto Star.

Fat From Fruit Stones

War is a great teacher of little economies. The scarcity of fats and oils forced Germany last year to collect the fruit stones that are usually thrown away. One hundred and twenty thousand tons were gathered, from which was taken more than a million pounds of oil.—Youth's Companion.

Die as Bravely As They Fight

How Canadians Meet Greatest Test of Manhood

How do Canada's sons out here face death when it comes? asks Stewart Lyon, special correspondent of the Canadian Press.

Everyone knows what honor they have brought to the Dominion by their courage in battle and their cheerfulness and adaptability in camp and field.

What of the last and greatest test of manhood; the inevitable encounter that awaits us all, from which only the spirit can hope to emerge victorious?

Chaplains of the Canadian corps with whom I have spoken say without hesitation that Canada's sons who pass out, in the field and in the ambulances and hospitals immediately behind the front, die as bravely as they fight.

"I have yet to hear one of these mortally wounded men express fear of death," said a chaplain who has knelt in the field by the side of dying men wherever Canadians have fought—in the Ypres salient, on the Somme, at Festubert—and who wears the ribbon of the Military Cross—given for conspicuous valor. "Most of them," he added, "have thought of the other side as men will who are confronted daily by death in many turns. In most cases mortally wounded men are mentally alert when they go out. I recall one young fellow with whom I was speaking of spiritual things—both of us knowing that he had but a few minutes to live—saying in answer to my assurance that it was into God's world he was passing:

"It will be most interesting to me to compare it with this."

"Many of the men have little knowledge of creeds and religious observances, but I have met but one who did not understand the significance of the Cross. He had never been to Sunday school and it is on the lessons learnt there most of the men lean at the end."

"They are not given to self-pity. Thoughts of home and of the folk there, especially of the mother, are often the last in their consciousness. In one case I recall, a young chap was greatly distressed over the blank his death would leave in the life of his fiancée. The general note is that of unflinching acceptance of the inevitable."

Another chaplain, speaking of his ministrations to dying men, said: "We did not send over all the saints in Canada to do our share of the fighting. Some of our men have been hard cases, but I have yet to hear one avow himself an infidel or an unbeliever in a hereafter. The dying men have the instinct of immortality."

The testimony of Canadian field chaplains as to how the men face the king of terrors is that of much experience. The sixty-five chaplains at present on duty represent all the important branches of the church: They labor together in the most complete harmony—Protestant and Catholic, Anglican and Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist. They hold services for the men in the field often under shell fire, comfort and pray for the dying, write letters to the relatives at home of those who pass out, and in addition operate a system of canteens and cinema entertainments behind the lines a good deal like that of the Y.M.C.A., the chief difference being that the chaplains' system is officially recognized, and its accounts audited by the army officials.

The canteens are, of course, dry, and the things sold are largely supplementary eatables. The entertainers at the cinemas and the men who operate them are so selected that there is no impairment of fighting strength. Men out on leave, or certified as temporarily unfit for the trenches are utilized. No salaries are paid, and the profits are used to provide coffee behind the front during engagements, and Thermos flasks with which coffee and tea are conveyed to the wounded along the line of an advance and at the first-aid stations to which the ambulances cannot penetrate. Stationary, sporting supplies and similar things not provided under army regulations are also supplied free of cost from the cinema and canteen surplus. The total turnover of this remarkably useful social service department conducted by the Canadian chaplains was over \$100,000 in the three months ended December 31. The profits were about \$10,000, and all of them go back to the troops in the form of comforts.

Mark Twain's Discovery

Mark Twain was a generation ahead of President Wilson in discovering Germany. On his visit to Baden-Baden in 1878 he wrote that the shop-keepers detested the English and despised Americans. They were rude to English and American women. In a Tramp Abroad he wrote that the German shopkeeper "swindles you if he can, and insults you whether he succeeds in swindling you or not. The keepers of baths also take great and patient pains to insult you."—Toronto News.

Visitor (hungry)—And, at what time do you have dinner, my little friend?
Terrible boy—Soon as you've gone!

What the Tanks Can Do

Splendid Description of Tanks Which Chews up Barbed Wire

Those lurid descriptions of the famous "tanks" which war correspondents racked their brains to produce some months ago are cast into the shade by the entirely untruthful account of the monsters contained in a letter from a private in the Middlesex regiment to his mother. He alleges of the new war machine:

"They can do up the prisoners in bundles like straw binders, and, in addition, have an adaptation of a Goss printing machine which enables them to catch the Huns, fold, count and deliver them in quires, every thirteenth man being thrown out a little further than the others. The tanks can truss refractory prisoners like fowls prepared for cooking, while their equipment renders it possible for them to charge into a crowd of Huns, and, by shooting out a thousand spikes, like porcupine quills, to carry off an opponent on each. Though 'stuck up,' the prisoners are, needless to say, by no means proud of their position."

"The cars in question can chew up barbed wire and turn it into munitions. As they run they slash their tails and clear away trees, houses, howitzers and anything else in the vicinity. They turn over on their backs and catch live shells in their caterpillar feet, and can be easily adapted as submarines; indeed, most of them cross the channel in this guise."

"They loop the loop, travel forward, sideways and backwards, not only with equal speed, but at the same time. They spin round like a top, but far more quickly. They dig themselves in a hole, bury themselves, scoop out a tunnel, and come out again ten miles further off in half an hour."

"The tanks can do anything and everything; in fact, if there is anything which can't be done the tanks can do it."

A Power for Good

Work of the Salvation Army of Immense Benefit to Humanity

When at street corners in cities and larger towns of Canada West, the "Blood and Fire" flag of the Salvation Army is noticed, tangible evidence is forthcoming that a mighty agency for the betterment of mankind is in operation.

It is not feasible to presume that the late General Booth at the commencement of his efforts, surmised within his most sanguine thought the magnitude his small beginning would attain in later years. Early days of his career bore witness to fireproof opposition, but Booth was never daunted. His work continued. Today the civilized world recognizes what his labors have really represented.

The Salvation Army has, is today, thrusting forward warfare against the enemies of righteousness. The beating of the drum and sound of the tambourine may have appeared a somewhat strange method and program, perchance peculiar. By many people the procedure was considered unwarranted by tenets of religion. But the Christian world has thrown asunder any prejudice. The results of that army's labors have merited approval the earth over. Much of the army's phenomenal success can be attributed to the fact that a large percentage of its ranks are enabled to speak from personal, not theoretical knowledge of life's intricacies. Upon its roll calls are enumerated a humanity rescued from the world's by-ways, and now brought into higher ideals of citizenship, thus enabled to render practical proof of the potent factor through which such transformation has been brought about.

Rescue homes, hospitals, social and food depots, work yards, prison gate, slum angels, represent plans for the uplifting of humanity, active formulas never before conceived by the Christian church. And various other phrases of Salvation Army effort might be mentioned—employment bureaus, search for lost relatives and friends.

Booth has passed away. His great work is remaining. Future history cannot be complete without reference to the efforts he inaugurated, ever to be continued by the Salvation Army, the friends of outcast men and women. All over the world are standing monuments to General Booth, not figures of stone, but living witnesses. The mothers of once drunken sons, wives of former dissolute husbands, ask these what they think of the army's work.

At the time of Booth's death, Queen Alexandra of Britain eulogized his work in the following words: "The world owes General Booth a debt of eternal gratitude."

How very true!—J.D.A. Evans.

Honey Production in Manitoba

In 1916 there were 10,000 colonies of bees in the Province of Manitoba, and they produced over 800,000 pounds of honey. Bee-keeping has been known in Manitoba as far back as 1875, but it is only within the last three or four years that any serious attention has been paid to it. The Association of Manitoba Beekeepers are contemplating an advertising campaign.

She—Can a man tell when a woman loves him?
He—He can, but he ought not to.

Japs Make Munitions For Russia

Since Outbreak of War Tokio Arsenal Has Had Large Number of Workers

More than 80,000 Japanese munitions makers are working day and night turning out ammunition for the Russian armies. This statement is made in the March issue of the Japan Magazine, in an article on "Making Munitions for the Allies." The article, written by M. Hiyodo and approved by the Japanese Intelligence office, says:

"In the Koishikawa section of Tokio there is a huge arsenal daily engaged in turning out munitions for the allies of Japan. Here thousands of hands never cease operation; and the smoke above the giant works is like a cloud from a volcano."

"The new arsenal first showed what it could do in the way of meeting the needs of the army during the Russo-Japanese war, after which there was a lull in output until the demand came to help Russia instead of withstand her. After big war orders began to arrive from Russia the 2,000 workmen in the Tokio arsenal increased manifold until now no less than 15,000 hands are busy there from day to day."

"The men labor from eight to ten hours a day, according to pressure of work. At present the demand for munitions is so insistent that the work goes on from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., a 12-hour day. The work goes on at night also, from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. The most pressing demand at present is for rifles and small arms for which big rush orders are being filled."

"The wages of the Japanese arsenal worker are small compared with the same kind of man abroad, being from 30 sen a day (16c) to 1 yen (50c) for a day of ten hours. The men are paid 20 percent more for overtime, so that a man who receives 30 sen a day will get 42 sen if he has to work overtime, while the man who gets 1 yen a day will get nearly 2 yen a day for overtime. The men have no time off, save on Sundays and national holidays."

"As the work of the arsenal is strictly secret everyone entering or leaving the great works is closely scrutinized. The workmen have to carry a metal pass each, the permanent hands having a nickel pass, and the temporary hands a brass one, each pass being numbered."

"Besides the Tokio military arsenal there is a big naval arsenal, with another at Yokosuka and another at Kure, where munitions and arms are made by still more expert workmen. In these arsenals the wages are higher, the rate ranging from 12 sen a day to 3 yen, the most expert men make about 100 yen a month."

"Many of the guns with which Russia is now stemming the tide of invasion so successfully were made by these Japanese arsenal workers; and they are still busy supplying such weapons. About 80,000 men are now busy in these naval arsenals, turning out munitions for Russia."

How Canadians Save

The Thrift Campaign Has Proven Eminently Satisfactory

The splendid response of the people of Canada to the thrift campaign initiated by the government is emphasized in a memorandum issued by the Dominion Department of Finance. It is as follows:

"That the thrift campaign is proving eminently successful is shown by the returns of savings in chartered banks, and the number and amount of war savings certificates and debenture stock issued by the Department of Finance. The total savings in Canadian chartered banks at the end of February amounted to \$1,300,000,000 in round figures. For the same month in 1916 the amount was \$1,100,000,000, and for 1915 \$1,000,000,000. This shows an increase in the savings of the people during the last two years of no less a sum than \$300,000,000. In addition, nearly 80,000 war savings certificates have been sold, aggregating \$5,500,000, and five percent debenture stock aggregating \$2,500,000. To this there should be added the amounts of the two previous war loans, which aggregated \$200,000,000. On the whole it would appear from these figures that over \$500,000,000 has been saved by the people of Canada during the past two years."

No Friend Remaining

The Central Empires have finally cut themselves off from the sympathy, if not from the official comity, of every civilized people under Heaven. Mankind averts its face from Germany and her wretched accomplices; and their groaning populations, sunk in such misery as no European community has known within living recollection, are now to feel that in all the world they have no friend remaining, no powerful peacemaker to whom they can appeal on quarter to which they can look for sympathy and help in the task of living down, when the conflict ends, the frightful record of their directors of policy and warfare.—London Daily Telegraph.

"Did you read where a young woman walked into the Copley-Plaza dining-room wearing a necklace of potatoes?"
"Yes, aren't those vulgar displays of wealth disgusting?"

Binder Twine Outlook

Prices May Be Expected to Be Somewhat Higher Than Last Year

Interesting statistics in regard to what may be expected in the binder twine market during the coming year are given in a letter which the Saskatchewan Board of Trade has received from L. H. Dewey, botanist in charge of fibre investigations for the United States department of agriculture at Washington.

Mr. Dewey, who has just returned from an extensive investigation trip to Porto Rico writes to Commissioner Scanderson:

"So far as I have been able to learn, there seems likely to be a sufficient supply of binder twine for all needs, but owing to the high price of fibre the prices of binder twine are likely to be much greater than last year. Two or three of the prison binder-twine plants have quoted prices for the coming year at 13 to 14 cents per pound, with discounts for large quantities and for prompt payment."

"The quantity of henequen imported during the calendar year 1916 is reported to be 221,126 tons, which may be compared with 183,542 tons during the calendar year 1915. The importations for 1916 were the largest on record. It appears like a commercial paradox to have binder twine quoted at a price 2 to 3 cents per pound less than the current quotations for raw fibre. Much of the fibre, however, used in the twine for the coming season was purchased in the previous year at lower prices, but, of course, it is argued that if farmers receive a higher price for wheat, amounting to \$10 or more per acre above what they received in former years, they can afford to pay the 10 to 15 cents more per acre for the higher cost of binder twine."

Canadian Women Return

Hundreds of Women Who Went to England Returned to Canada

When it is possible to write it, one of the most interesting chapters of war history will describe how Canadian women and children in England, who for many reasons would have been much better off in their own country, were returned to the Dominion.

A great effort towards effecting this has just been accomplished by the British and Canadian authorities, with the result that hundreds of women and children who had come to look upon residence in England as one of the fates which the war had brought upon them, will ere long be treading once more the streets of Montreal and Winnipeg.

Many took the risk at the last moment, but on the other hand, a far larger number clamored for admission into the party. The authorities found themselves eventually so embarrassed with applications that further supplicants had to be refused. They embrace all classes.

There were wives of fighting men with several children, who had got to England early in the war and had been staying with English relatives or living under much less desirable circumstances. There were one or two wealthy women who had come to England with large ideas of doing war work, but found that while their offers of help were courteously considered, there was not much scope for such labor as they were disposed to offer. There were not a few who had been doing really capable service in England, but whose work was more valuable in Canada.

It was a motley crowd, from all points of view, which the authorities dealt with, and the labor connected with the applications was truly gigantic, especially as it had to be done in double quick time. However, everything is successfully accomplished, and when the full revelation of all the details is permissible, it will make one of the most interesting stories of the war.

The Rural Church and the Farm

Another great need of the country is diversion. People who handle the plough need to have something to think about. They have many hours to think. That he may not be a pessimist or a false philosopher, that he may not con over evil thoughts and fill his mind with wrong and inhuman sentiments is for the church to have a care. The pulpit must not think it beneath its dignity to organize play festivals, and the minister must not be ashamed to wear motley, if by so doing he can bring a better and a nobler spirit into the countryside. The tedium of country life is unsocial. It is against the welfare of the State. It is bad for the heart and for the soul.—Dr. Warren H. Wilson in Breeders' Gazette.

The First Food Controller

Who was the first Food Controller? No, it wasn't Lord Devonport. Economists have never quite settled the point. Some declare that the honor falls to Joseph, when he filled the granaries of Egypt against the seven years' famine. Others are inclined to favor Caius Gracchus, who distributed corn to Roman citizens at the time of the civil strife in 130 B.C., while others, again, give first place to Louis XIII., when, in his famous Code Michaud, he fixed the number of dishes to be served at table.—London Daily Chronicle.

A Sublime Oration

Funeral Oration That Ranks High With the Best of Its Kind

"Here is a funeral oration that would seem to challenge comparison with some of the finest we possess by its pregnancy and its brevity and its sublimity. But even in spite of the hurried times we live in, it must be read at least twice for some of its many beauties to be realized," writes Mr. Cloudesley Brereton in The Fortnightly Review, in an appreciation of a new thinker, Binchara Branford, the author of "Janus and Vesta."

"To pay honor to the memory of the dead we living meet here today. From the bounteous womb of our great motherland these dead heroes received the gift of life. That gift, in her defence from foreign foes, they rendered back."

"For us they faced the terrors of death; but such things veil from us their inner meaning."

"All great things and good hath God seen fit in His infinite wisdom to offer to our mortal eyes in forms that repel and chill our feeble hearts; whereas the garb of evil draws us as with enchantment. Our limitless comprehends not the peerless gift God offers, but in moments of exaltation of soul and ecstasy of body, the immortal spirit of man pierces through the dread form and sees with the inner eye the majestic figure of the All-beautiful. Behind the veil of death appears a smile of ineffable sweetness, so compelling that the spirit would fain abide therewith for ever."

"At that supreme moment when Death meets Life, Man rises to the pinnacle of heroism, and achieves his immortality."

"So came Death to those brave ones whom we here in all reverence commemorate. In his embrace they consecrated Life."

"Their grave is the bosom of universal Mother-Earth and their vault is the starry firmament of Heaven. In the spirit of each lives the spirit of Earth. Dust we are and to dust we all return. But every smallest particle of that priceless dust enfolds within itself a very galaxy of stars, and this God-created body that thrills everlastingly in ways that we comprehend not, but yet can apprehend, with the magic of matter, the miracle of life, and that mystery of mysteries, the individuality of man."

"The Resurrection is not a tale that is told; not a fable whose truth is fled; but a great vision of the Spirit that dwells imperishable and divine in the secret heart of each."

"Those whom the gods love die young. Let us weep no longer then, for those that are fallen, but enshrine in our hearts the deeds they did for us, and let their spirits breathe sweetly into ours the sublime truth that Death is not evil."

"Then, not in vain, shall the Motherland in her need call unto us that remain to face our duty on the battlefield of life, ever faithful soldiers of God. For the ancient saying stands fast: that the chief end of man is to magnify the glory of God and through suffering to enjoy Him for ever."

Germanism Dead in England

Pioneers of Germanism Have Had All Their Work for Nothing

Herr Stielow, former London correspondent of the Berlin Local Anzeiger, is troubled about the future of Germans in England. His paper prints an article by him entitled, "The Annihilation of Germanism in England." In this he says:

"The war is not yet over, and it is still impossible to say what the position of Germans in England will be after normal conditions have been restored. But this much is certain: that the tremendous structure of Germanism which our countrymen had erected there during centuries of work has been shattered to its foundations. The German had procured for himself fruitful fields of work throughout the land, and the whole business world has been permeated by Germans. For the most part these were not German refuse but valuable members of society, good pioneers of Germanism. It is true that they adapted themselves to the prevailing conditions, but in heart and character they remained German."

Petrified Bird's Nest

Petrified bird's eggs have been found on several occasions, but as far as can be ascertained, it remained for a Washington State man to find both a group of petrified eggs and the petrified nest in which the eggs were originally laid. The nest was imbedded in a rock formation in a cliff of the Grand Canyon, five hundred feet above the base. It must have been the nest of some bird about the size of a robin, and only one side of it—what is now the darker side—must have been exposed to the air. It is impossible to estimate how many centuries ago the eggs were laid.

"I've had a bit of luck. I picked up \$100 day before yesterday, and learning this morning that it belonged to that old miser Marx, I returned it to him."

"I see; and he gave you a reward." "Oh, no; but he didn't charge me any interest for the two days I had it."

Industrial Census

Comprehensive Figures Being Sought Covering All of Dominion

Rt. Hon. Sir George Foster made the announcement that a comprehensive census of the industries of Canada would be taken for the year 1917 by the census and statistics office. It is believed that for the period of reconstruction which will follow the return of peace the fullest possible data with regard to industrial undertakings of all kinds ought to be available. In Great Britain the reconstruction committee of the cabinet is considering a similar suggestion.

A postal census of the manufactures of Canada was taken for 1915, and the results, with those of 1911, constitute the latest information now available. It is intended, however, to make the census for 1917 much more comprehensive and to bring the data up to date. The plans are already drawn up for certain sections of the field; they will be completed during the summer and the inquiry launched towards the end of the year, so that the results will be available for 1918.

The organization within the census and statistics office for the collection of industrial statistics has recently been placed on a new basis. In the past the main statistics of this character have been collected at the general decennial census of population. This has not been entirely satisfactory as an inquiry into organized industry, if it is to yield results of value requires more complex forms and more skilled collectors to suffice for the inquiry into population, agriculture, etc. At the same time, as the number of industrial undertakings is comparatively limited, greater organization of the inquiry from headquarters and the employment of expert field investigators is feasible. It is proposed therefore in future to take the industrial census apart from the decennial census of population and agriculture and in a different year so as to equalize the work in the office.

In the years intervening between the industrial census a limited inquiry, covering certain basic features only will be made, with the purpose of keeping the census figures up to date.

Several provincial departments exercise jurisdiction in the industrial field and in that connection the public obtain more or less complete statistics. Such are the various provincial mines, fisheries, etc. It is hoped to work in co-operation with the more important of these and certain dominion departments who have had experience in industrial processes and conditions. The inquiry will be the most comprehensive of its kind undertaken in Canada and will at the same time utilize existing machinery to the fullest extent possible, so as to bring the sum total of government organization and equipment to the task.

The census and statistics office hopes simultaneously with the above to reorganize, in conjunction with the provinces, the arrangements for estimating the acreage under crops, the number of farm livestock, and the general agriculture yields from year to year between censuses.

Back Yard Gardens

Not a New Idea in the City of Calgary

To produce more foodstuffs and thus lessen the cost of living is the aim of western cities and towns this year, when thousands of back yards and many acres of waste space will be converted into truck gardens. Winnipeg has 55,608 vacant lots with an area of 5,840 acres, in addition to 20,000 back yards that are available for garden purposes, and it appears that Winnipeggers are determined to make good use of these lands. The city owns 169 parcels of land in the outlying districts which will be turned over to citizens who want to make gardens on them. Many city officials have declared that they will "work their own gardens to the limit" this spring to produce enough vegetables to last them through next winter.

Everywhere throughout Canada there is a movement to convert back yards, vacant lots and parks into productive vegetable gardens. It might be said that it is no new idea as far as Calgary is concerned, as this scheme has been carried out there in a practical way for a number of years.

The Thing That Counts

Major-General Watson answers the question: "Who are the best soldiers now?" The bravest soldier in the world, he says, is the English officer, who does not need to lash himself into a passion to get one hundred per cent. of his courage, "but will walk right up to death twirling his cane." Such a tribute from General Watson—himself a brave man and an accomplished officer—means much. Perhaps too little recognition has been given to what must have been a factor of great importance in the war, the cold courage of the Englishman. Behind the British mask of impassiveness there is still the thing that counts—the breed. From the Montreal Gazette.

A woman's words are the milk and her meaning is the cream that slowly comes to the surface.

An Average Test

Cow Testing is a Paying Proposition for the Dairyman

It is well known that the percentage of fat in milk varies considerably and for various reasons; but if an average is to be struck for any cow, it must be on the known total weight of milk and fat. Then an owner can say (and not till then can he speak from actual knowledge) "this cow averaged a 3.0 test last year, and that cow averaged a test of 3.9. The total weights can be estimated from three days' weightings per month, and one monthly test taken from samples of those weightings, during the full period of lactation.

The 3.0 average test may mean more weight of fat per year or again it may not. One thing is certain, it is only possible to know by weighing and sampling regularly. Can you say definitely that each cow you own gave over 240 pounds of fat last year?

Record forms for milk can be obtained free of charge on application to the Dairy Division, Ottawa. It will pay every dairyman to take up cow testing, keep his best cows and increase the total and average yield of the whole herd.

Stars and Stripes

On Vimy Ridge

Young Texan Was the First American to Carry U. S. Flag Into Fight Against Huns

His name is not given in the despatch from Ottawa coming from Canadian headquarters in Europe, but the fact is announced that a young American from Texas, who had enlisted in Canada has been the first American soldier to carry his country's colors into land battle in this great war. He tied the flag to his bayonet before the charge of the elite forces at Vimy ridge, and fell under German fire; fortunately he was found and carried to the rear and now lies in hospital.

His name will become known presently, and it will be cheered by his countrymen who are beginning to realize their duty to the European defenders of civilization and to feel the circulation of red blood becoming normal in bodies enervated by carelessness and inertia, and of late, until this moment, checked by the hateful anaesthetic of pacifistic neutrality. The name of this young Texan will be cheered as the name of a favorite of fortune. Who would not be glad to be the first to carry American colors in this war?—From the New York Evening Sun.

Boy Scout Notes

The British Government Recognizes the Efficiency of Scout Training

One thing the war has shown the rest of the world is the value of the Boy Scouts training. The British government evidently trusts a Boy Scout as is shown in the recent notice appearing in the newspapers of Great Britain and reading as follows:

"The government required one thousand Boy Scouts, between the ages of fifteen and eighteen, for ship building at Sandwich, Kent. They will be enlisted in the Royal Engineers, to be paid at the rate of 1s 3d a day and parents will be entitled to soldiers' separation allowance."

Boy Scouts in Great Britain and Ireland, in France, Belgium, Italy and Roumania have answered the call without hesitation and in Canada the Boy Scouts are leaving a record of service which every Canadian is proud of.

Not a military organization, but one in which the highest ideals of citizenship are taught. Loyalty and patriotism go hand in hand with service to ones home and country and if Boy Scouts join up with the military units it is only because they realize their duty and are prepared to do it when the call comes.

"I promise to do my best to help other people at all times." One of three promises made by a boy on becoming a Scout is exemplified in the action of the Scouts of Cambridge, England, who have volunteered (over 200 strong) to assist the farmers in their locality with the production of food. Two hundred or more boys saved the Berry Crop in Ontario last year and the Scouts of Ottawa have already signified their intention of assisting where practicable in the production of farm and garden produce. Other Scouts in Canada will follow the example of their brother Scouts in Ontario and assist in the gathering of this year's crop. "A Scout is hungry but he need not be," is the caption of an article appearing in a recent issue of the official organ of the Boy Scouts of America and descriptive of the success of a troop in converting a vacant lot into a productive market garden. Making a garden is worth while just for the fun there is in it, and also for the very material help provided in the production of food for the country.

Most in Demand

"What do we need for dinner, Maggie?" asked the mistress as the maid appeared at the door of the room.

"A new set of dishes, mum," answered Maggie, lubberly. "O've jest thrripp'd over the edge av the rug."

An Extinct Industry

In the Days When Horse Stealing Was More Popular

Many years ago in rural communities there flourished an industry which has so declined that today we scarcely hear it mentioned. And it was a profitable industry, too, though not particularly so for the owners of good horses. I refer to horse-stealing.

In those days it was no uncommon thing for a farmer to go to his barn in the morning and to find his best horse missing together with a bridle and saddle. Such a discovery was notoriously disagreeable and was calculated to impress upon one the uncertainty of all things material.

The first thing to be done after the theft was discovered was to notify the neighbors of the fact. Sometimes hand bills were printed, describing the stolen animal and naming a reward for its recovery and for the capture of the thief.

Then the friends of the one who lost the horse rode away in different directions, usually in twos.

There were men who made a practice of buying stolen animals in these times. They usually lived in some convenient border town and were provided with special facilities for disposing of the booty. These were first visited and watched.

Sometimes the horse was recovered, sometimes the thief found. But more often neither happened. If he had a few hours' start before day-break the chances of capture and recovery were extremely remote.

In England not so very long ago hanging was the penalty for horse-stealing. In this country, too, the same punishment has been inflicted.

The decline of this nefarious business was not, I am sorry to say, one result of an elevation of the ethical standard, but rather was due to changed rural conditions. Better roads were built which made communication between distant places easier. The introduction of the telegraph and telephone into rural life still further lessened the chances of the thief's escape. The motor car has also contributed to the general safety of farmers' horses.—Montreal Family Herald.

China's Women Legislators

China is the only Oriental country where women are allowed to legislate. One of the provincial parliaments formed after the Republic was established—that of Canton—allocated ten seats to women, who are elected by the votes of their own sex. Two of the successful candidates are school mistresses, and most of the others are the wives of wealthy merchants. Since taking their seats the lady legislators have devoted themselves most diligently to their duties. They frequently take part in the debates, and display considerable aptitude for parliamentary business. It is believed that the example set by Canton will in course of time be followed by some of the other provincial assemblies in China, which at present consist exclusively of men.—London Daily Chronicle.

Bagdad or Nothing

What Gen. Maude's Victory Means to German Plans

If the importance of a military position is determined by the view that the enemy attaches to it, then the capture of Bagdad is one of the greatest accomplishments of the war.

For this is what Paul Rohrbach, one of the best known protagonists of the Hamburg-to-Bagdad project, a man who has probably done more than any other to maintain German ambitions in the Near and Middle East at white heat said of it before the ancient city fell into General Maude's hands:

"What will happen should the British and Russians drive in a wedge between us and our plans in the Orient? The independence of Turkey would be gone, the countries between the Straits and the Gulf, between Port Said and Ararat would be partitioned among our enemies. What would happen to us should we never again be able to exercise influence there? It is clear that this would be the end of our Welt-politik. It would mean our withdrawal from the company of world-nations."

"The Bagdad line opens up for us the markets of hundreds of millions, it leads to the shores of the Indian and Pacific Oceans. They way there is ours in the future—through the Mediterranean, the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Aden; through the Danube basin, the Balkans, Asia Minor and Mesopotamia; through Armenia and Persia. The nation that is shut out from all this is shut out from the shining front chambers of the world's palace, and is forced to take up its abode in the chilly, sunless rooms behind."

Back-yard Gardens

At least one little breach in the walls of the high cost of living can be made by everybody who has a few square feet of ground in his back yard that he can plant seeds in. A five-cent package of seeds can be turned into actual dollars in a very little space, and with very little trouble, indeed with a great deal of enjoyment. If you never had one before, this is the year of all years to have a back-yard garden.—Duluth Herald.

Factory Employs Spiders

Little Workmen Spin Webs Used for Cross Hairs on Lenses

In a large British factory that produces surveying instruments, spiders are probably the most indispensable workmen. It is their duty to spin the delicate thread used for the cross hairs that mark the exact centre of the object lens in the surveyor's telescope.

Spider web is the only suitable material yet discovered for the cross hairs of surveying instruments. Although this fibre is almost invisible to the naked eye, the powerful lenses of the telescope magnify it to the size of a man's thumb. Human hair when magnified in the same way has the apparent dimensions of a rough hewn lamp post. Moreover, human hair is transparent and cross hairs must be opaque.

The spiders produce during a two-months' spinning season thousands of yards of web, which is wound upon metal frames and stored away until needed. A spider "at work" dangles in the air by its invisible thread, the upper end of which is attached to a metal wire frame whirled in the hands of a girl. The girl first places the spider on her hand until the protruding end of the thread has become attached. When the spider attempts to leap to the ground she quickly attaches the thread to the centre of the whirling frame, and as the spider pays out its web she wraps it round the frame. At one time she removes from a spider several hundred feet of thread.

The spiders are kept in a large room under the supervision of three girls and a forewoman. When the little workmen are not spinning they live in a large wooden cage. Flies are their chief article of diet. During the winter months the spider colony usually dies, and an entirely new corps of workmen must be recruited. Not every spider will do—only large fat fellows that spin a tough, round thread are suitable.

The girls who have charge of the spiders are not in the least afraid of them. On the contrary, they regard them as pets, can tell them apart, and often call them by nicknames that humorously describe their appearance or their peculiar habits of work.

German Girl Desired War

Defends Barbarities and Says Her People Must Rule the World

The Tribune de Geneve publishes the following translation of a letter written by a German young lady to a friend in Switzerland. The letter is dated from Frankfurt-on-Oder, and the young person who writes is the daughter of a government architect in Germany:

"My Dear Little Louise—The contents of your last letter would have wounded me if I had not known that your opinions on our glorious war were the outcome of ignorance. You live in a country which is effeminized by the influence of old-fashioned ideas of liberty, which is now centuries behind us. You require a strong dose of Prussian culture. It is evident that you, a Swissesse, fashioned to French thought, cannot understand that my young German girl's heart has ardently, passionately desired this war; it has been talked of with us for years, and my father used to say to us children: 'Germany is becoming too small for us, we must return to France in order to make a place for ourselves and to get money.'"

"Is it our fault if France does not understand that we need money and territory?"

"Then you reproach me for the treatment of our soldiers towards the Belgian 'canaille'; you also speak of the damage to Rheims Cathedral, of villages and towns burned, etc. That is war!"

"You have something to learn in order to equal us, and I can assure you that all that has been done up to now is a mere bagatelle to what is going to happen. There is only one country worthy to dominate the whole world which has attained a high degree of civilization, and that is ours—the Prussians. I say Prussians, for if, as Germans, we are overlords of the world, the Prussian is par excellence the overlord of the Germans. All nations are degenerate and of inferior value. Only yesterday our pastor was explaining in a convincing manner that the first man and woman, Adam and Eve, were Prussians. This is easy to understand, for in the Bible it is written that our German God has created us according to His own image. If, therefore, all men have descended from a Prussian Adam and from his wife, there should only exist Prussians—or, at least, Germans—and everything that grows and exists should belong to us. You must admit this is logical reasoning, and that is why our device is 'God with us, and Germany over all.' You will understand now why we wanted this war."

"Is it not shameful that other people who have no right to exist on this earth should wish to reduce our inheritances? We are the Divine fruit, and all others are but weeds. That is why our great Emperor, representing God on earth, has decided to put an end to all these injustices and to exterminate the weeds. Now, do you understand?"

"How is a floating debt paid?"
"It is liquidated, I suppose."

Use of Fertilizers

How the Town Can Aid the Country in Production

The need of cordial co-operation of town and country in the services which are important in their relation to the war is emphasized by many speakers and writers. One of the most practical suggestions comes, through the Halifax Chronicle, from the Secretary of Agriculture of Nova Scotia and Principal of the College of Agriculture at Truro, Mr. Melville Cumming. Principal Cumming thinks that, in view of the scarcity of farm labor, we cannot look for much, if any, increase of the acreage to be cultivated this year, when the need for increased production is being pressed upon public attention. The next best thing to increase of acreage is that there shall be better farming, and increased production, on the land that has already been worked. One thing of much importance to this end is a larger use of fertilizers. How much can be done in this way is explained by Principal Cumming. "It is possible, for example," he says, "on a well cultivated field to produce from three hundred to four hundred bushels of potatoes per acre instead of one hundred and fifty to two hundred bushels, simply by adding one thousand to fifteen hundred pounds more fertilizer per acre than it was planned to use. Some farmers are not afraid to buy this extra amount of fertilizer, but others, because of shortage of capital or lack of confidence or fear of the fall market, will not do so, and consequently hundreds of acres in Nova Scotia that might be producing maximum crops will be producing only 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. of that maximum."

Principal Cumming's aim is to have the city men co-operate with their farmer friends, or with other farmers with whom they may be brought in contact, by supplying quantities of approved fertilizers at cost, and agreeing to take payment in the productive season in vegetables at a fixed minimum price. As a concrete example of how the transaction would operate, Mr. Cumming says:

"A city man sends to a farmer one thousand pounds of high-grade fertilizer at a cost of \$18. He agrees with the farmer to accept repayment for this in potatoes at the fixed minimum price of 70 cents per bushel, which means that the farmer is to ship him 25.57 bushels of potatoes, which the city man accepts as full payment even if the prevailing prices should be only 50 cents. The city man's additional reward in this case comes from the fact that he has done something to increase the food supply of the country. If, on the other hand, the prevailing price for potatoes should be \$1 per bushel, the city man would not prevent the farmer from taking advantage of this and so would expect only 18 bushels in payment for the fertilizer."

The farmer has the safe side of this transaction, since he cannot receive less than the minimum price, and he gets the benefit of any advance the market may have. The city man takes a little risk in the possibility that by the autumn prices may fall and he might be able to buy his potatoes at less than the price he has agreed to pay the farmer. But everybody realizes that increased production is necessary, and that the farmer must have some assurance of a satisfying market to induce him to put forth the greatest effort. This has been recognized in England in the scheme of Mr. Lloyd George's government to encourage agriculture, which gives the farmers assurance of a minimum price for their crop.

Principal Cumming's proposal is a very interesting contribution to the literature of the increased production campaign, and well deserves careful consideration by all who are interested in that important part of the war service.

Neither Friend Nor Foe

Spared From His Wit

Richard Brinsley Sheridan Had Great Reputation as a Joker

One of the smartest bon mots ever spoken in Parliament came from Richard Brinsley Sheridan, grandson of Dr. Sheridan, at the time he was sitting for Westminster. A long-winded member having paused in the midst of a tedious harangue to take a glass of water, Sheridan immediately rose to a point of order. Everybody wondered what the point of order could be.

"What is it?" asked the speaker. "I think, sir," said Sheridan, with great seriousness, "that it is out of order for a windmill to go by water."

Burke's well-known melodramatic flinging of a dagger on the floor of the house of commons was a farcical event which gave scope for a joke from Sheridan.

"The gentleman has brought us the knife, but where is the fork?" He spared neither friend nor foe with his wit.

When it was suggested that his son should enter Parliament, and he was asked which side he would take, the young man replied that he would vote with those who had the most to offer him, and he should wear on his forehead a label, "To Let."

"Do, Tom," commented Sheridan, "and write underneath, 'unfurnished'."

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Squire's Sweetheart

BY KATHARINE TYNAN

WARD, LOCK & CO. LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

Again the expression of her eyes changed. They darkened and lightened in sudden fear. He put an arm about her, with a protecting tenderness, and felt her heart leap under his hand.

"Oh, no, no, she said. 'He would kill you. I am sure he would kill you. He must never know. I will go away. I know a convent in France where they would take me in, where I should be safe.'

So her fear was for him. "My little love," he said, and his voice shook. "Say 'I love you, Don, and I will marry you.' Leave me the rest. There is no convent for you, seeing that you love me and I love you. I shall know how to keep my own."

"I am afraid—so afraid that he may hurt you." The Squire stooped and kissed the lips lifted to his. There was a rustle—a stealthy sound outside the door, a knocking at the door.

He drew the girl closer to him. He hid her face against his shoulder; he put a hand softly over her ear. Only for her fears he would have liked to come to close quarters with the man outside. But she had to be guarded. There must be no talk about her, no talk, no scandal.

The latch was lifted. There was the sound of someone pressing hard against the door. A pause. The footsteps went around the house, stealthily, slowly, with the sound like a padding of some heavy animal. The Squire put the girl out of his arms to extinguish the lamp. He had had a sudden fear that below the door of the room, through some chink, the light might shine. The room now was in complete darkness. He could feel the beating of Dolly's heart against his own as he went back to her and drew her to him in the darkness. It was not so he wished to protect her; not in the darkness listening for a foot as though he were afraid. But it was the only way.

In a few moments the footsteps came back again. Again the latch was lifted. Then something hurled itself against the door like a battering ram. The stout door shook under the assault. Yet there was a stealthiness in the effort to break down the door which was terrifying in itself. The hard breathing on the other side of the oaken planks, the pushings and strivings and fumbings with the latch were more ominous than any loud outbreak could have been. It was as though some great beast rather than a man tried to come in.

Again there was a quietness, and he felt the girl quiver in his arms. She tried to get away from him. Her voice whispered at his ear: "I want to open the door." He guessed what had happened. The man outside the door was exercising a hypnotic influence upon the girl. He was willing her to come to him, to open the door.

His hands closed upon her shoulders, gently, yet firmly. "Turn to your prayers, my dear," he whispered. "You shall not open the door." With something like a sigh she rested in quietness.

At last they heard the man go away. They did not dare to move lest his going should be a pretence. Never in all his honorable life had the Squire stooped to such a thing as to hide in the dark while his enemy went by.

"Light the lamp," the girl said, with a long sigh. "He has gone further and further away."

While he fumbled for matches he became aware that she had left him, but before he could be uneasy while the flame of the lamp lit up, showing the familiar quiet room, she was back again.

"He is gone," she said with a sigh. She was looking very white and disturbed. Her eyes were as though she had just awakened. "He is gone," she said. "There is bright moonlight now, and I saw him go across the field path. You had better go, my love. I shall be safe for tonight."

She reached up her arms and clasped them about his neck. "I have loved you all the time," she said. "Ever since that first day you came into the New Cottage. I was in despair then. He had begun to exercise his influence over me. I was terribly afraid. When you came

in I looked at you, and I felt that God had sent me a champion."

"Oh, my dear," said the Squire, overwhelmed. "And I had been feeling so old. I am not old any longer. I am young. I give you all my life. But—it ought to be Hilary. You overwhelm me with your generosity."

"Generosity!" she repeated, with a sigh. "Ah! How little you know! You will give me rest and peace. You will save me from myself, and him."

He resisted the temptation to prolong the moment, exquisite despite something of a dark shadow upon it.

"My dear," he said, "you will never regret it. Now, I am going to take you back to your brother. You must not be alone here again."

She shrank away from him with a little frightened cry. "What will they think?" she said. "Let me stay here. I shall be quite safe. I will bolt the door. You see how strong it is. And I will say my prayers. I have not prayed enough. For a long time now I have almost forgotten to pray."

"I am going to tell them now—tonight that you have given yourself to me. I want all the world to know it. But you must not stay here alone. If you insist upon it I shall spend the night outside watching your window. It would be no hardship on such a night."

"You must not do that," she said. "I will come with you, and you shall tell them. He will not trouble me there. While I stayed there he let me alone, or the influence failed. I will do whatever you will, always."

He unbarred the door and stepped out into the shadow of the house. Beyond lay the little garden, the shadow of the apple trees flung on to the beds in the bright moonlight. She stayed to extinguish the lamp, to find the key of the door.

While he stood there in the shadow he had the strangest feeling that his life was threatened. It was as though a knife were lifted to be plunged between his shoulder blades.

Nerves of course! Nothing but nerves. What was coming to him that he should be afraid? It seemed a long space of time while Dolly extinguished the lamp and found the key. He had time to turn sick with terror lest at this moment, when he had gained her, when she needed him so terribly, his thread of life should be slit.

He broke from the fear as one breaks from the fear of a nightmare. There was a cold sweat on his forehead; but he was his own man again. He said to himself that he knew now how men felt when they looked on Fear. He turned about and gazed at the yew hedge by which he had been standing. For a second he imagined that he saw something—something thin and light like a wraith of the moonlight. For a second he thought it had Mary Champney's eyes, that something like wings had closed around him. Of course it was nothing but a mist. The day had been warm, and the earth was steaming in the heavy dew. Dolly was by his side, very gentle, very submissive, softer than this world, but warm and living.

"I have kept you," she said. "Oh, no, my dear," he replied. "It was nothing. Only a second or two. You will find that I can always wait for you, with endless patience, so long as you come at last."

They went across to the New Cottage. Nothing stirred in the quiet night except for the distant hooting of owls and the calls of the night jar.

He did not give her time to be afraid. In the face of the great issues that were before them he did not wait to consider whether Lionel Egerton and his wife would wonder that he had stayed so long with Dolly. He knew himself, so great was the chivalry of his heart towards her, that he would not have crossed the threshold of the cottage where she dwelt alone, if he had not been forced to do it.

(To Be Continued.)

Talking Between Airships

Though on first thought wireless telegraphy seems the simplest method of signalling between airships, the many troubles experienced with this caused aviators to look for some more practical means of communication. The French use what is called the "Means" method. A cylinder having a capacity of five gallons is filled with lampblack. A cord is attached to the bottom of the cylinder, and by pulling this cord a valve is opened and a part of the lampblack is blown out by an exhaust. This produces a dark streak in the atmosphere. A shorter or longer opening of the valve produces a streak of corresponding length, and the signs produced are in accordance with the Morse code. These black streaks are plainly visible from a distance of about six miles, and remain visible for ten minutes, even in windy weather.

A beauty specialist frequently encounters hard lines.

What a Billion Means

This Illustration Brings to the Mind More Clearly What the Figure Implies

If a railway train, proceeding at the rate of a mile a minute, had been at the dawn of the Christian era started around the earth on a straight track, its object being to run 1,000,000,000 miles without a stop, it would have been necessary for that train to circle the earth 40,000 times, and it would not have come to the end of its journey until nearly New Year's eve, 1628, sixteen centuries after Christ was born. During its frantic flight it would have seen the Saviour live and die; Rome rise, flourish and decay; Britain discovered and vanquished by the Roman legions, and London and Paris built. It would have proceeded on its journey throughout the Dark Ages. It would have witnessed the birth of Columbus, the discovery of America and have a couple of hundred years yet to continue.—Los Angeles Times.

Buying Fruit Crop

Agents of the various jam and canning factories of British Columbia are now buying up the 1917 small fruit crop, which will be raised on the lower part of the province. Contracts for 25 per cent. of the strawberry crop, nearly half the raspberry, and the whole of the gooseberry and blackberry crops have been placed. The jam factories are buying heavily this year and expect to be able to handle large quantities of first class fruit.

By assiduous devotion to his flower garden, Nick Romanoff will produce something far better than Bill Hohenzollern has been raising.—Washington Post.

Many a man is out of work for the simple reason that there is no work in him.

Why Not Advertise?

Use of Printer's Ink the Only Way to Get Business

Several dray loads of catalogues were recently received in Peterborough from mail order houses in Toronto, and the postmen were for a few days almost worked to death delivering this bulky matter to the various addresses. An almost equally large number went out by rural delivery to the farmers.

It is hard to estimate or even approximately guess how much money is diverted from this city to Toronto and other points by this class of business. And yet the patrons of the mail order houses are not entirely to blame for their apparent lack of local pride. They are simply falling under the influence of the art of advertising, the art that never fails to sway the masses. The mail order houses make a lavish use of printer's ink and get returns for their outlay. As much cannot be said for retail dealers.

There are merchants in this city who advertise steadily and extensively. Anyone can see that these are the men whose stores are most up to date and with whom business is brisk. In other lines there is an agreement among the dealers not to advertise. If one broke the rule the others would be obliged to follow the example for their own safety. Can the customer be blamed, can the dealer complain, if the former consults his mail order catalogue and making his selection, sends his money to Toronto?

An agreement to keep out of the advertising columns has one feature to recommend it. It distributes the depression among the parties of the contract and all suffer the consequences in common.—Peterborough Review.

There may be nothing new under the sun, but there are always a lot of fresh people.

A Good Use for

Post Office Walls

Striking Posters Exhibited in Post-offices of France

In every post office in France the government has had the following poster exhibited:

"To French women and to young French men, Drink is as much your enemy as Germany."

"Since 1870 it has cost France in men and money much more than the present war."

"Drinkers age quickly. They lose half their normal life and fall early victims to many infirmities and illnesses."

"The seductive drinks of your parents re-appear in their offspring as great hereditary evils. France owes to alcohol a great many mad men and women and consumptives and most of her criminals."

"Drink decreases by two-thirds our national production. It raises the cost of living and increases poverty."

"In imitation of the criminal Kaiser, drink decimates and ruins France to the great delight of Germany."

"Mothers, Young Men, Young Girls, Wives! Up and act against drink in memory of those who have gloriously died or suffered wounds for the Fatherland! You will thus accomplish a mission as great as that of our heroic soldiers."

As timely as true! Strong drink is every man's enemy. Alcohol is a racial poison. A child weakly in mind or body is born of an alcoholic mother, and he in turn may become the parent of degenerate offspring. Thus Society suffers.

"We are members one of another." That is life's logic. Drink, in striking my neighbor strikes me and all my other neighbors, for we are all "bound up in the bundle of life." Drink causes social loss and wrong, therefore drink is not only the French man's enemy, but every man's enemy.—J. H. Hazlewood.

Counter Check Books

Of Every Description

and for every line of business. Our books are the Standard of Quality and used from Coast to Coast.

We Specialize on CARBON COATED or BLACK BACK BOOKS, and what we make are the best to be had in Canada.

Duplicate and Triplicate Separate Carbon Leaf Books, in all sizes

Duplicate and Triplicate Carbon Back Books, in all sizes

O. K. Special Triplicate Books, patented

Write us for Samples and Prices before placing your next order, or see our agent, the proprietor of this paper.

Waxed Papers and Sanitary Wrappers

FOR ALL PURPOSES

Waxed Bread and Meat Wrappers, plain and printed. Confectionery Wrappers. Pure Food Waxed Paper Rolls for Home Use. Fruit Wrappers, Etc.

Write for Samples of our G. & B. WAXED PAPERS, used as a meat wrapper. It is both grease and moisture proof and most reasonable in price.

Genuine Vegetable Parchment

FOR BUTTER WRAPPERS

We are large importers of this particular brand of paper. Our prices on 8 x 11 size in 100M quantities and upwards are very low, considering the present high price of this paper. We can supply any quantity printed "Choice Dairy Butter" from stock. No order too large or too small to be looked after carefully.

Our Machinery and Equipment for Waxing and Printing is the most modern and complete in Canada, and ensures you first-class goods and prompt service.

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LIMITED

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The New
Old BirdNature's
First Law

is order—regularity.

Obey it in your own body.

Keep your liver active and your bowels regular and natural. Good health is possible in no other way.

One pill a day is the regular rule. Two—perhaps three—now and then, if necessary.

CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLSGenuine Bears Signature
Brent Hood

Colorless faces often show the absence of iron in the blood.

Carter's Iron Pills will help this condition.

Good Business

A Gloucestershire man has set a patriotic example that should meet with reward. In his shop window is a sign saying: "This shop is closed owing to the proprietor having gone on military service. It will reopen within six months of the termination of hostilities, if he returns safe and sound, when your patronage will be welcomed."—Vancouver Sun.

THANKFUL MOTHERS

Mothers who have once used Baby's Own Tablets for their little ones are always strong in their praise of this medicine. Among them is Mrs. Marcelle Boudreau, Mizonette, N.B., who writes: "Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine I know of for little ones. I am very thankful for what they have done for my children." The Tablets regulate the bowels and stomach; cure constipation and indigestion, break up colds and simple fevers; in fact they cure all the minor ills of little ones. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Nothing Else in It

Mme. Sanghieu—Did you hear what Mrs. Norveau Rich said to me at the concert this afternoon?
Mrs. Welborn—No, my dear; do tell me all about it.
Mme. Sanghieu—Well, she informed me she had decided to have a near de plum in her hat.

Nothing as Good for Asthma.—Asthma remedies come and go but every year the sales of the original Dr. J.D. Kellogg Asthma Remedy grow greater and greater. No further evidence could be asked of its remarkable merit. It relieves. It is always of the same unvarying quality which the sufferer from asthma learns to know. Do not suffer another attack, but get this splendid remedy today.

"Don't you love our song, 'The Star-spangled Banner'?"
"I do," replied Senator Sorghum.
"Then why don't you join in the chorus?"
"My friend, the way for me to show real affection for a song is not to try to sing it."

Miraculous Armoured Car

Utility of the Motor Car in Desert Warfare

The utility of the motor in desert warfare is illustrated by a noteworthy exploit of the car batteries in the Egyptian campaign. Three armoured cars, two light cars with machine guns, and 12 other motors carrying petrol and water, left to make a reconnaissance. In the neighborhood a considerable body of the enemy was believed to be at the time—at noon. The column, having filled up with petrol and put on board as much water for radiators as could be carried, continued the long trek.

Bivouacking 126 miles inland, the party got under way at six the next morning, and did good running for three hours, but the sun's rays were blistering, and the wind blowing from the north, the engines got very hot.

The drivers had been warned not to expect to find a pint of water on the road, and there was a serious prospect of water in the radiators running out before the return journey could be completed.

Nevertheless, the southward run was continued until the mileage was 192, when the cars reached the fringe of the plateau in front of the plain of Siwa. Along the edge of the plateau they ran for eight miles, and then the water difficulty determined the question whether further progress could be made. Fortunately, the wind grew cooler, and helped the cars on the homeward trip. The party arrived in the afternoon of the following day entirely on their own supplies, no depot having been formed on the route.

Young men who go courting should bear in mind that the prettiest flowers are not necessarily the most fragrant.

CHILD'S SEVERE
STOMACH TROUBLE

Harriston (Ont.) Father says Dr. Cassell's Tablets Saved his Child's Life

Mr. Corby, Harriston, P.O., Ont., writes: "Our little girl was weak from birth, and though we tried doctors' medicine and other things she got no better. She just lay in her cot and cried, and neighbours all said we could not save her. The doctors said she had stomach trouble, and that her chances were small, yet Dr. Cassell's Tablets cured her. They have been worth their weight in gold to us, for we were just giving up hope of saving our little daughter. I don't think there is any other medicine for children like Dr. Cassell's Tablets. Publish this letter if you like; it may help others as the Tablets helped us."

A free sample of Dr. Cassell's Tablets will be sent to you on receipt of 5 cents for mailing and packing. Address: Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul-st., Toronto.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are the surest home remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Trouble, Sleeplessness, Anemia, Nervous Ailments, Nerve Paralysis, Palpitation, and Weakness in Children. Specially valuable for nursing mothers and during the critical periods of life. Sold by druggists and storekeepers throughout Canada. Prices: One tube, 50 cts; six tubes for the price of five. Beware of imitations said to contain hypophosphites. The composition of Dr. Cassell's Tablets is known only to the proprietors, and no imitation can ever be the same. Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, England

Good Fighting Stock

It is fortunate for the United States that at this very critical juncture of its affairs, it has in the White House a president who comes of that stock, the so-called Scotch-Irish, that has given to the United States many of its most distinguished fighters.—Philadelphia Record.

A pleasant medicine for children is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, and there is nothing better for driving worms from the system.

"Why are you so gloomy?"
"They tell me I'm too old to enlist," replied Mr. Cumrox. "I kind of thought I'd like to have somebody bossing me around besides mother and the girls."

"I hear Adele has gone into comic opera."

"There was always something supremely sad about that girl."

The Unshackling of Russia

Prophetic Utterance of Lloyd George and Its Fulfillment

It is worth recalling that in August, 1915, when Russia was reeling under the shock of military reverses, Lloyd George expressed unshaken faith in the strength of mighty Russia. Here is a quotation from this prophetic utterance: "The enemy in their victorious march know not what they are doing. Let them beware. For they are unshackling Russia, with their monster artillery they are shattering the rusty bars that fetter the strength of the people of Russia. You can see them shaking their powerful limbs from the stifling debris and preparing for the conflict with a new spirit. I repeat the enemy know not what they are achieving for their apparent victim. Austria and Germany are doing for Russia today what their military masters effected just as unwillingly for France. They are hammering a sword that will destroy them, and are freeing a great nation to wield it with a more potent stroke and a mightier sweep than it ever yet commanded." This speech gave great umbrage at the time to some of the incompetent bureaucrats then in power at Petrograd.—London Daily Chronicle.

Counter Check
Or Sales Books

Mr. Merchant:—

If you are not already using our Counter Check or Sales Books we would respectfully solicit your next order. Years of experience in the manufacture of this line enable us to give you a book as nearly perfect as it is possible to be made in these difficult times.

All classes and grades of paper are now from 100 to 400 per cent. higher than they were two years ago. Carbon papers, waxes for coated books, labor, in fact everything that goes into the cost of counter check or sales books are very high in price. Notwithstanding these facts, our modern and well equipped plant for this particular work enables us to still keep our prices reasonably low. Before placing your next order write us for samples and prices, or consult the proprietor of this paper.

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We also manufacture Waxed Bread and Meat Wrappers, plain and printed; Confectionery Wrappers, Pure Food Waxed Paper Rolls for Home Use, Fruit Wrappers, etc.

Write for samples of our G. & B. Waxed Papers, used as a Meat Wrapper. It is both grease and moisture proof, and the lowest priced article on the market for this purpose.

Genuine Vegetable Parchment for Butter Wrappers

We are large importers of this particular brand of paper. Our prices on 8x11 size in 100M quantities and upwards, are very low, considering the present high price of this paper. We can supply any quantity printed "Choice Dairy Butter" from stock.

Our machinery and equipment for Waxing and Printing is the most modern and complete in Canada and ensures you first-class goods and prompt service.

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Popular This Season

Young Lady (with hopes)—What do you think is the fashionable color for a bride?
Male Shop-Walker—Tastes differ, but I should prefer a white one.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

Birds Give Warning

On the battlefield of France and Flanders birds overhead give warning of the approach of noxious fumes of asphyxiating gas before it is perceptible to the senses of the soldiers. Dr. Cabanes, says that the birds are roused from their slumbers before the odor of the gas has been detected in the trenches, and at once begin to make a confused clamor as they hastily take their flight to the rear, thus warning the men behind the guns to don their gas masks and be ready for the deadly unseen foe. This circumstance is in accord with the well-known use of a canary to detect foul air in mines.

He—"Oh, yes, I write verses occasionally, but I always tear them up."
She—"Ah! I knew you were clever."

You can always rely on the superior quality of

Old Dutch



It cleans thoroughly, safely, hygienically—it's economical to use because a little goes a long way—and it cannot harm the surfaces cleaned or hurt your hands.

Duelling in the Air

Romance of Old Pale Into Insignificance Beside Deeds of Today

This passage from a correspondent's report of the air fighting on the British front is worth a little extra attention:

The greatest fight yesterday, oddly enough, was a drawn battle. One of the British pilots met a brilliant German flier and for a full hour they manoeuvred in a most marvelous manner without either being able to bring his gun to bear on the other. They rolled, looped, twisted, deliberately stalled their engines and, standing the machines on their tails, slid backward through the air, but all to no avail. It was probably the most wonderful air duel the war has yet seen. The British pilot reported that several times he felt sure he would get his adversary between his sights, but the latter invariably wriggled out of the line of fire. The British flier himself was kept busy avoiding the German, and once he had to dive almost perpendicularly. The combat did not break off until both pilots had fairly exhausted themselves and their petrol.

The world has grown familiar with the tales of air duels, but probably no one, unless he is himself an aviator, fully grasps the marvelous feats which are being done every day. The aeroplane has brought back the days when knights went out before the armies to engage in single combat; but what are the deeds of those old knights, which have filled the pages of romance for centuries, compared with the duels of the modern aviators? What were the skillful horsemanship and swordsmanship of the ancient champions compared with the hunting of one another by bird-men armed with machine guns, three miles or more above the earth's surface? The wildest imaginations of yesterday never conceived anything equal to what is actually happening today.

An Always Ready Pill.—To those of regular habit medicine is of little concern, but the great majority of men are not of regular habit. The worry and cares of business prevent it, and out of the irregularity of life comes dyspepsia, indigestion, liver and kidney troubles as a protest. The run-down system demands a corrective and there is none better than Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They are simple in their composition and can be taken by the most delicately constituted.

"Is this a free translation of Homer or you made?"
"Guess it is," gloomily responded the author thereof. "I can't seem to sell it to anybody."

Minard's Liniment Used by Physicians

"Tell Mr. Smith I want to see him at the telephone."
"I told Mr. Smith, sir, and he wants to know if you have a periscope at your end."

Americans After
Canadian Potatoes

Heavy Shipments are Sent South From Saskatchewan and Alberta

The scarcity of the potato in the United States has led several wholesale firms there to send up scouts to Western Canada in order to obtain supplies of the now "elusive" spud. Some 30,000 to 35,000 bushels which have been kept in storage all winter by the farmers have been shipped since April 1 from North Saskatchewan to Chicago and other American centres. Northern Alberta also is exporting about 500 cars to the United States. The price obtained is from \$1 to \$1.25 a bushel. That the farmers of the west have stored away large quantities of potatoes which they are now preparing to release is the consensus of opinion amongst wholesale houses.

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Two Washboards
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Both sides of EDDY'S Twin Beaver Washboards can be used—giving double service for the price of one. Made of INDURATED FIBREWARE (which is really pulp hardened and baked by a special process) it cannot splinter or fall apart. Won't hurt your fingers or tear your clothes. Double value for your money—almost life lasting. Don't do another washing until you get one.

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KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

2 in 1

White Shoe Dressing

For Mens. Women's and Children's Shoes

Liquid 10c Cake 10c

THE PIONEER OF CANADA LTD. HAMILTON, CAN.

Don't Take Risks

If your stomach is strong, your liver active, and bowels regular, take care to keep them so. These organs are important to your health. Keep them in order with

Beecham's Pills

and avoid any risk of serious illness. A dose or two as needed, will help the digestion, stimulate the bile, and regulate the habits. Their timely use will save much needless suffering, fortify the system and

Insure Good Health

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

ATTENTION, DAIRYMEN!

THE CARLYLE DAIRY CO., of Calgary, owing to its unlimited demand for high-class butter, cheese and ice cream has been forced to enlarge their capacity for manufacturing.

For this reason we are now building a combined Butter, Cheese and Receiving Depot here in Didsbury, which we hope to open as soon as we can get prepared.

We solicit your patronage for MILK or CREAM, then you will share in the profits of this high class trade by receiving **HIGHEST MARKET PRICES**, honest, square dealing, with quick and prompt returns.

Our motto will always be to satisfy our patrons.

Watch this paper for announcement of Opening Day.

Telephone 24
P. O. Box 369

A. R. KENDRICK,
Manager.

AROUND THE TOWN
(Continued from page 1)

Sam. Witwer, of Lethbridge, one of the old-timers, was visiting friends in town last week. Sam does not look very robust, he was operated on for peritonitis a short time ago and was in the hospital for some time.

Mr. Will. Miller who formerly was employed at J. V. Berscht's store for some years but who has been attending College at Naperville, Ill., returned to Didsbury last Friday and will assist in the store during the absence of Mr. Berscht.

Any person having waste papers or magazines they wish to get rid of are asked to keep same and a boy will call every Saturday

afternoon to collect them. This is being done by the Busy Bees of the Presbyterian Sunday School and the proceeds go towards keeping a Prisoner of War.

There will be some choice lots offered for sale by auction by the Town on Saturday afternoon at the Town Clerk's office. Some of this property is on Railway Ave., the best business property in town. Mr. G. B. Sexsmith will be the auctioneer. If you want a good buy attend this sale.

**SEE ME FOR
Singer Sewing
Machines & Repairs**

I can supply your wants on short notice.

Old machines taken in trade for new ones.

ANDREW AIRD
DIDSBURY, ALTA.

NOTICE

TOWN OF DIDSBURY, ALBERTA

**AUCTION SALE OF LOTS
UNDER TAX ENFORCEMENT**

The Town of Didsbury will offer for sale by Public Auction, at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer, Didsbury, Alberta, on Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1917, at 2 o'clock, p.m., the following lots or parcels of lands which have become forfeited to the said Town under Tax Enforcement Proceedings. This sale will be subject to prior redemption and the terms of sale will be cash.

Lots	Block	Plan
11 and 12	11	1456K
19 and 20	11	1456K
E 1/2 9	1	3880N
1 to 3 inclusive	6	3880N
21	13	110 O
1	18	110 O
All of	9	3025 S
Southerly 25 ft. of lot 3, 8		474 I
All of lot 4 and north		
ery 14 feet of lot 5, 8		474 I
8 and 9	9	474 I
21 and 22	10	474 I
4	11	5116 I
16 to 28	C	4162 O
1 to 14	D	4162 O
1 and 2	F	1427 H
1 and 16	A	263 I
1 acre pt. s.e. 1/4 13-31-2 5, more particularly described in duplicate Certificate of Title as 15, A174		
All of Block B, plan No. 14, reference Book 1.		

Dated at Didsbury, Alberta, this 8th day of May, A.D. 1917.

A. BRUSSO,
Secretary-Treasurer.

JUDICIAL SALE

Pursuant to the Order Nisi and final Order for Sale made in a certain action there will be sold at public auction by George B. Sexsmith of Didsbury in the Province of Alberta, Auctioneer, in front of the Rosebud Hotel in the Town of Didsbury in the Province of Alberta, at the hour of 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon on Saturday the 30th day of June 1917, the following lands and premises, namely: the East Half of Section 8, in Township 31, Range 28, West of the Fourth Meridian, in the Province of Alberta, more particularly described in Duplicate Certificate of Title No. 12 R 26.

The Property will be subject to a reserved bid which has been fixed by the Master in Chambers. The Purchaser is, at the time of the sale, to pay down a deposit of ten per cent. of the purchase price to the Vendor or his solicitors, the remainder of the purchase money to be paid into Court to the credit of this action as follows, that is to say:—

15 per cent in 90 days from date of sale without interest.
25 per cent in one year, 25 per cent in two years, and 25 per cent in three years from date of sale with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, or at the option of the purchaser the whole amount may be paid within 60 days of the date of sale without interest.

In all other respects the terms and conditions of sale will be the standing conditions as approved by the Master or a Judge of this Honourable Court.

The Plaintiff is informed that the property consists of 320 acres more or less situate about 8 miles from the Town of Didsbury, which is the nearest railway station and that about 125 acres have been broken and that there are upon the premises a dwelling house, barn and two granaries in fair state of repair. The land is a black loam with clay sub-soil.

For further particulars apply to Patterson & Macdonald, Solicitors for the Plaintiff, 220A—8th Avenue, West, Calgary, Alta.

Dated at Calgary, Alberta, this 21st

day of May 1917.

Laurence J. Clarke

Clerk of the Court.

Approved, L. F. Clarry,
Master in Chambers.



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. All visiting brethren welcome.

W. G. LIESEMER, A. BRUSSO,
Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

S. R. WOOD, Sec. G. F. SMITH, N. G.

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.
Dental Surgeon

Office opposite Rosebud Hotel, Osler street.
Business Phone 120

Didsbury - - - Alberta

Earle E. Freeman, L.L.B.
(Successor to W. A. Austin)

Solicitor for
Union Bank of Canada.
Royal Bank of Canada.
Western Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
Town of Didsbury.

MONEY TO LOAN
Didsbury - - - Alberta

Dr. W. G. Evans, M.D.
Physician, Surgeon

Graduate of Toronto University. Office opposite Rosebud hotel, Osler street.

Residence Phone 50 Office Phone 120
Didsbury - - - Alberta

J. L. Clarke, M.D., L.M.C.C.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

Graduate University of Manitoba.
Late senior house surgeon of St. Michael's hospital, Newark, N. J.
Office and residence: One block west of Union Bank.

PHONE 128

DIDSBURY. - ALBERTA

VETERINARY SURGEON

Dr. I. E. PASLEY, D.V.M.

I am prepared to answer calls day or night. Parturition work and surgery my specialties.

Phone Central DIDSBURY OR OLDS

DR. A. J. MALMAS,
VETERINARY SURGEON.

Graduate of the Ontario
Veterinary College.

Obstetrics, Surgery and Animal
Dentistry a Specialty.

Calls answered day or night.
PHONE 143

Residence King Edward St., DIDSBURY

**SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-
WEST LAND REGULATIONS.**

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior,
N.B. — Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —1141.

Will YOU Give 3- $\frac{1}{2}$ Cents a Day
to Keep

**A Child From
Starving?**

If you will, read this appeal carefully then decide what share you will take in helping avert the greatest tragedy of all time.

**1,250,000 CHILDREN ARE FACING SLOW STARVATION IN
BELGIUM TODAY.**

The Belgian Relief Commission has not the means to supply these growing children with the food that is necessary. **THE SITUATION IS SERIOUS.** This great relief fund has largely been administered through Americans; the break between the States and Germany has brought about a crisis: there is more need of funds now than at any previous time.

**THE GREAT RELIEF WORK MUST AND WILL GO ON.
WE MUST DO OUR SHARE.**

At the present time the growing child in Belgium receives only a "hunk of bread and a bowl of soup" each day. It is not enough; they must have more—or starve.

For 3 1-3 cents a day the Relief Commission can supply one child with an extra "meal" of a biscuit made with fat or lard and a cup of cocoa, not much, but it is the difference between life and death, between health and disease, for the children of heroic Belgium.

**ALBERTA HAS BEEN BLESSED WITH TWO RECORD-
BREAKING CROPS.**

We are prosperous—the future looks bright—we are in a position to help. How many starving children can you look after? How many will we look after?

HOW MANY WILL YOU FEED?

\$12.00 a year, the price the Alberta farmer received for eight bushels of his wheat, will give this extra "meal" to one child for a whole year. 10c a day or \$36.00 a year will keep three children from starvation. \$60.00 a year will feed five; \$120.00 a year will feed 10.

WERE YOU EVER HUNGRY?

Can you picture starvation, the pinched faces, the piteous cries?

IF THE CHILDREN WERE STARVING IN ALBERTA you would help—

YOU WILL HELP IN THIS CASE

You can't pass by the children's cry for food from starving Belgium!

AND YOU MUST ACT NOW

The thought that you are feeding some of these unfortunates each day will bring you happiness. Think of the eager little hands reaching for the meal you supply.

Your own meals will taste sweeter when you do your share. The paper in which you are reading this is doing its share by publishing this appeal without charge—**WHAT WILL YOU DO?**

You may send contributions by the week, month, or in one lump sum. You are **ASSURED** that your money is used for the purpose it is sent.

**THERE ARE HUNGRY CHILDREN AWAITING YOUR
DECISION. HOW MANY WILL YOU FEED?**

Send cheques payable to—

Belgian Relief Fund

FOR SOUTHERN ALBERTA.

and address them to J. H. Woods, Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, Southern Alberta Committee, Herald Building, Calgary.

Bring or send your subscriptions for above to
MRS. H. E. OSMOND, Didsbury Alta.,
Care of Didsbury Pioneer.